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Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda

Coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

On 30 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided (decision 1999/281) that the sectoral theme of the coordination segment of its substantive session of 2000 would be the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda. The present report reviews the Habitat Agenda, regarding its commitments and action areas, outlines its relevance to the work of the United Nations system in the economic and social development field, provides information on the special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. Furthermore, the report offers proposals and recommendations to the Council for improving the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda by the United Nations system.

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It will be recalled that the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Global Plan of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul in June 1996 dealt with two key substantive areas of economic and social development: (a) adequate shelter for all and (b) sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world. The Habitat Agenda has designated the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to serve as focal point of the United Nations for its implementation, and has invited the Secretary-General to ensure effective coordination of human settlements activities in the United Nations system. At the global level, the main responsibilities for implementation and follow-up of the Habitat Agenda rests with the Member States, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and, particularly, the Commission on Human Settlements. Specifically, the Commission being a subsidiary body of the Council, is assigned the responsibility of promoting, reviewing, monitoring and assessing the progress made in implementing the Habitat Agenda goals of adequate shelter and sustainable urban development in all countries.

The first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly for an Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda (which took place in Nairobi from 8 to 12 May 2000) took note of the outline of this report. Also, the session requested a number of changes which have been incorporated. The elements of a proposed task manager system on the Habitat Agenda are outlined in section III entitled "Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda", and a proposed distribution of tasks is illustrated in annex I of this report.

The coordination segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council is invited to review the performance of the United Nations system in providing coordination and targeted support to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, and make recommendations on strengthening coordination, and further adjusting the activities and programmes of the United Nations system to incorporate the overall goals of the Habitat Agenda, as an integral part of the overall effort to strengthen international cooperation in the field of social and economic development.

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Introduction

1. The present report on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda[1] has been prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 54/208 of 22 December 1999 on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and to Economic and Social Council decision 1999/281 of 30 July 1999 on the themes for the substantive session of 2000 of the Council.

2. The General Assembly, in resolution 54/208, paragraph 10, welcomed the decision by the Economic and Social Council (Council decision 1999/281) to discuss human settlements issues at its coordination segment in 2000 and to have as its sectoral theme the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the report submitted to the Council on the question, along with the recommendations of the Council thereon, be made available to the Assembly for its consideration under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

3. The report submitted includes the views and recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly for an Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda, which held its first substantive session in Nairobi from 8 to 12 May 2000.

I. Human settlements issues in the United Nations system

4. The United Nations system considers the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) — the Habitat Agenda — to be the main point of reference for its work on human settlements issues. At Habitat II, most organizations and specialized agencies recorded their commitments towards implementing selected components of the Habitat Agenda. Subsequently, they designated focal points in their agencies for the Istanbul five-year review process.

5. As elaborated in the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements,[2] and the Global Plan of Action,[3] the objectives of the Habitat Agenda and strategies for their implementation revolve around two major themes: (a) adequate shelter for all and (b) sustainable human settlements in an urbanizing world. The Habitat Agenda extensively elaborates on these two themes, and spells out action areas regarding their implementation by countries, the international community and partners in civic society, through two main strategies: (a) capacity-building and institutional development and (b) international cooperation and coordination.

6. Concerning international cooperation and partnership, the Habitat Agenda states that the effective implementation of the outcome of the Conference in Istanbul should take into account the integration of the issues under the two major themes with the broader environmental, social and economic considerations. At the global level, the main responsibilities for implementation and follow-up of the Habitat Agenda rest with the Member States, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and, particularly, the Commission on Human Settlements. Specifically, the Commission is assigned the responsibility of promoting, reviewing, monitoring and assessing the progress made in implementing the goals of adequate shelter for all and sustainable urban development in all countries. Furthermore, the Commission should assist the Council in coordinating the reporting on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system. The Secretary-General is invited to ensure effective coordination of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and adequate consideration of human settlements needs in all activities of the United Nations system. The Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) is called upon to review its procedures at the inter-agency level to ensure system-wide coordination and full participation of its entities in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. Furthermore, the Habitat Agenda requests the Secretary-General to include the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in the mandates of the existing inter-agency task forces of ACC to facilitate integrated and coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda. Moreover, the Habitat Agenda invites all specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term strategies to take into account the follow-up to Habitat II, particularly at the global level.

A. Thematic issues

1. Urbanization (chapter IV.C of the Habitat Agenda)

7. "Rapid urbanization, the concentration of the urban population in large cities, the sprawl of cities into wider geographical areas and the rapid growth of mega-cities are among the most significant transformations of human settlements" (Habitat Agenda, para. 99). "During the course of history, urbanization has been associated with economic and social progress, the promotion of literacy and education, the improvement of the general state of health, greater access to social services, and cultural, political and religious participation ... Cities and towns have been engines of growth and incubators of civilization and have facilitated the evolution of knowledge, culture and tradition, as well as of industry and commerce" (ibid., para. 7).

8. The continued rapid growth of urban populations in developing countries, that is to say, those countries with the least financial resources to deal with the problems of urbanization, is one of the major challenges to humankind in the twenty-first century. Cities in developing countries are already faced by enormous backlogs in shelter, infrastructure and services and confronted with increasingly overcrowded transportation systems, unsustainable consumption patterns, deteriorating sanitation and environmental pollution.

9. National and local governments in developing countries have only a very limited capacity to cope with this transformation. This contributes to rapid increases in urban poverty, manifested through poor housing conditions, insecure land tenure, urban crime and homelessness. Moreover, poorly managed cities have negative impacts on environmental conditions. Taking into consideration pressing issues of human development, the Habitat Agenda states, however, that "urban settlements, properly planned and managed, hold the promise for human development and the protection of the world's natural resources through their ability to support large numbers of people while limiting their impact on the natural environment" (Habitat Agenda, para. 7).

(a) Specific issues of the Habitat Agenda and linkages with other United Nations development agendas

10. Sound urban policies are required to make urban development sustainable, and bring out the potentials of urban development for environmental management, democracy at the local level, social equity and justice, empowerment of the civil society, gender equality, and employment creation. These overriding goals become visible through the multiple and interdependent linkages between the commitments and action areas of the Habitat Agenda with those of other United Nations development agendas. They include: sustainable development (Agenda 21[4] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development); poverty eradication (Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[5]); population and urbanization (Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[6]); post-conflict rehabilitation (Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation, containing the Principles, the Strategy and the Plan of Action[7], adopted by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction); and gender equality (Platform of Action[8] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women).

(b) Focus of present medium-term plan and work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

11. The promotion of sustainable urban development through an integrated approach that includes policy advice, the setting of normative standards at global and regional levels, and the execution of operational projects at the local level is the focus of one subprogramme in the work of the Centre. The objective of the subprogramme is the adoption of socially integrated, inclusive, accessible, transparent, participatory and accountable urban governance and management, at the national and local levels, with a view to ensuring sustainable urban development. For this biennium, the entry point of the strategy for achieving these objectives is the launching and implementation of the Global Campaign on Urban Governance which links normative and operational activities and establishes norms of good urban governance at the global level. Included in this strategy is (a) the promotion of a World Charter of Local Self-

Government; (b) the setting of international norms of good urban governance; (c) The State of the World's Cities report; (d) a set of indicators on urban development, applicable at global, national and local levels; (e) a database on best practices in urban governance; and (f) post-conflict interventions through operational activities in Kosovo, East Timor, Somalia, Iraq, the Great Lakes region, and so forth.

2. Adequate shelter for all (chapter IV.B of the Habitat Agenda)

12. The Habitat Agenda affirmed that access to safe and healthy shelter and services was essential to a person's physical, psychological, social and economic well-being and should be a fundamental part of urgent action by the international community for the more than one 1 billion people without decent living conditions. Inadequate shelter and conditions of homelessness severely reduce the quality of life for people living in poverty in urban and rural areas, threatening standards of health and security. The rapidly increasing number of refugees and displaced persons aggravate the shelter crisis. The objective is to achieve adequate shelter and access to basic services for all, especially the deprived urban and rural poor, through an enabling approach to the development and improvement of shelter and services. Through the Habitat Agenda, States have reaffirmed their commitment to the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing, and recognized the obligation of Governments to enable people to obtain shelter and to protect and improve their dwellings and neighbourhoods.

(a) Specific issues of the Habitat Agenda and linkages with other United Nations development agendas

13. Enabling policies and programmes at the national and local level are to be implemented that assist the efforts of the private and non-governmental sectors, and the self-help efforts of poor residents in urban and rural areas, to improve shelter conditions. Effective programmes on shelter and services demonstrate their positive impact on social equity and justice, participatory development, inclusion and empowerment of socially excluded population groups, and democracy at the local level, and reduce incidences of community violence and crime. These overriding social development goals become visible through multiple and interdependent linkages of the commitments and action areas of the Habitat Agenda with those of other United Nations development agendas. They include: access to basic services (World Summit for Social Development, International Conference on Population and Development), right to an adequate standard of living and right to development (World Conference on Human Rights), social integration and social equity (World Summit for Social Development) and gender and equality (Fourth World Conference on Women).

(b) Focus of the present medium-term plan and work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

14. The promotion of policies and programmes on the theme "Adequate shelter for all" is the focus of one subprogramme of the Centre. With an overall orientation towards reducing urban poverty, the subprogramme strategy applies, as its entry point, a human rights-based Global Campaign for Secure Tenure. Through this global campaign, the Centre promotes globally relevant norms and standards on secure land tenure and adequate housing and services, using an integrated approach of complementary action of research on norms and standards, capacity-building and direct intervention through field projects at the national and local levels. Other elements of the strategy include support for the mobilization of finance and credit, better shelter delivery mechanisms, improved provision of urban infrastructure and services, and effective monitoring of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. A particular feature of the strategy is a focus on the role of women as active participants, at the national and local levels, in efforts to improve shelter conditions and access to services. The main results are expected to be (a) global awareness of the fundamental role of security of tenure for the provision of adequate shelter, infrastructure and services in rapidly urbanizing human settlements, (b) an increased commitment by Governments at the national and local level, and their partners in civil society to guiding public and private investments towards the provision of adequate shelter, basic infrastructure and services and (c) an enhanced capacity in the United Nations and Governments at the national and local level, as well as their partners, to monitor and assess urban conditions and trends, in the context of implementing the Habitat Agenda.

B. Capacity-building and institutional development (chapter IV.D of the Habitat Agenda)

1. Support to the sustainable development of human settlements

15. Capacity-building and institutional development in the field of human settlements have been among the Centre's main priorities since its creation, following the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in Vancouver in 1976. The Habitat II conference added a strong impetus to this commitment of the Centre. It has generated a significant increase in activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and its partners in this area and has placed capacity-building more explicitly than ever before in the urban development agenda of the international community.

16. Principal target groups, subject emphasis, strategies and methods have evolved considerably following Habitat II. Globally, the main trends of this process include:

(a) Emphasis on local authorities and on local non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations;

(b) Capacity-building of political actors: locally elected officials and other local leaders, in addition to management and professional staff;

(c) Increasingly multisectoral approaches, combining living environment and poverty reduction concerns;

(d) Increased gender focus;

(e) Ethical concerns: transparency, accountability, combating corruption;

(f) A move from individual training to capacity-building, including human resource development, institutional strengthening and supportive regulatory and legal frameworks;

(g) An increasing role of national associations of local authorities and their global networks, and of training and institution-building support to local governments;

(h) An increasing number of regional programmes and other initiatives aimed at strengthening national and local training institutions: building capacity to build capacity;

(i) A growing use of new technologies, with special regard to the Internet.

2. Specific issues requiring further attention by the United Nations system

17. As outlined by the Habitat Agenda, Governments and their partners have committed themselves to a range of actions whose implementation is largely dependent on increased capacity-building and institutional development. As most of these issues extend beyond a sectoral human settlements approach, they require considerable and wide-ranging multilateral coordination measures by the United Nations system, together with its civil society partners, in order to become effective and integrated at regional, national and local levels. Among these issues are:

(a) Decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities;

(b) Review of policies, and legislative and administrative procedures;

(c) Promotion of civic engagement;

(d) Training and capacity-building of elected officials at the local level;

(e) Management of domestic and local financial resources;

(f) Information exchange and the use of modern communication technologies.

C. International cooperation and coordination issues

1. Cooperation and coordination with Habitat partners and civil society organizations

18. In implementing the Habitat Agenda, Governments and their partners committed themselves to a strategy of partnership, in order to enable all partners in the public, private and community sectors to play a more effective and coordinated role in the development of sustainable human settlements and provision of adequate shelter and services. Subsequently, the Commission on Human Settlements accorded key roles to local authorities and

municipalities, and to non-governmental and community-based organizations.

19. Following intensive debate on the role of local authorities in implementing the Habitat Agenda, the Commission on Human Settlements, at its seventeenth session (resolution 17/18),[9] requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to establish a Committee of Local Authorities as an advisory body. This was seen as a major step in strengthening the dialogue with local authorities from all over the world involved in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. The advisory body was constituted in January 2000 and has adopted a work plan for the current biennium. It is expected to act as a think tank and as an early warning system on the future of cities. The committee members will work with national Governments in a common effort to fulfil the goals of the United Nations to secure adequate shelter for all and sustainable urban development.

20. The global community of non-governmental organizations considers the results of Habitat II fundamental to outlining the future strategic and operational partnerships with civil society and its organizations in implementing the Habitat Agenda at regional, national and local levels. Given the wide diversity of purpose and focus among non-governmental organizations in the fields of housing and sustainable urban development, the seventeenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements was considered a useful opportunity to review and coordinate non-governmental organization strategies and policy approaches regarding the action areas of the Habitat Agenda. Particularly, the special sessions on thematic dialogues helped in formulating coordinated future action within the framework of Istanbul preparations.

21. The Habitat Agenda calls upon all partners to play an active role in the identification and documentation of best practices as one of the key means for monitoring trends, assessing progress and promoting the exchange of experience. In the process of implementing the Habitat Agenda several partner groups — among them local authorities, professionals, non-governmental organizations and the private sector — are organizing best practice competitions and exhibitions at the national and regional levels.

22. The Dubai International Award for Best Practices in Improving the Living Environment, established in 1995, continues to be instrumental in building a diverse database on significant initiatives for implementing the Habitat Agenda. This Best Practice Database is expected to demonstrate its full value in the context of the Istanbul five-year review process. On World Habitat Day, 2 October 2000, Dubai Municipality will present the Third Dubai International Award, for which 650 submissions are in competition.

23. Similarly, the Huairou Commission (a globally operating network of non-governmental organizations concerned with women and gender issues in human settlements development, established at the Beijing conference in 1995) launched a global call for "Our Practices" to identify, document and disseminate good and best practices in the promotion of women's equality and empowerment. As part of the preparatory process, the Huairou Commission intends to produce in 2000 a casebook on lessons learned from selected practices in promoting gender equality in human settlements development.

2. Issues of international cooperation and coordination requiring further attention by the United Nations system

24. At the global level, the commitments made by the international community in Istanbul regarding enhancing of international cooperation need to be revisited and increased. They are considered essential in providing the overall conditions and needed support for the implementation of national plans of action under the Habitat Agenda. Further attention is required to strengthen the modalities of partnership between the United Nations system and its partners in civil society, particularly with regard to:

(a) Mobilizing resources: multilateral, regional and bilateral technical and financial cooperation programmes;

(b) Promoting exchange of appropriate technology and access to information;

(c) Raising the priority of adequate shelter and sustainable urban development in international cooperation in light of their profound links with all aspects of social development, economic growth and environmental protection;

(d) Strengthening the strategic and operational partnerships with local authorities, non-governmental

and community-based organization, and the private sector.

II. Scope of the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda

25. In its resolution 52/190 of 18 December 1997, the General Assembly decided to hold a special session in the year 2001 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). It was further decided to designate the Commission on Human Settlements to serve as Preparatory Committee for this special session, to be serviced by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as its secretariat.

A. Key commitments and strategies

26. By adopting the Habitat Agenda at Istanbul, the international community endorsed the key principles of enablement, participation, partnership, capacity-building, monitoring and evaluation and international cooperation, as well as specific commitments and strategies.

27. The special session should focus on the review of the implementation of 20 key commitments and strategies, as proposed by the Commission on Human Settlements in its resolution 17/1[10] adopted on 14 May 1999. These key areas have been grouped into the six themes below, and the country reports — expected for September 2000 — should follow a similar structure.

Adequate shelter

1. Providing security of tenure
2. Promoting the right to adequate housing
3. Providing equal access to land
4. Promoting equal access to credit
5. Promoting access to basic services

Social development and eradication of poverty

1. Providing equal opportunities for a healthy and safe life
2. Promoting social integration and supporting disadvantaged groups
3. Promoting gender equality in human settlements development

Environmental management

1. Promoting geographically balanced settlement structures
2. Managing supply and demand for water
3. Reducing urban pollution
4. Preventing disasters and rebuilding settlements
5. Promoting effective and environmentally sound transportation systems
6. Supporting mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives

Economic development

1. Strengthening small enterprises and microenterprises, particularly those developed by women
2. Encouraging public-private sector partnerships and stimulating productive employment opportunities

Governance

1. Promoting decentralization and strengthening local authorities
2. Encouraging and supporting participation and civic engagement
3. Ensuring transparent, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

International cooperation

1. Enhancing international cooperation and partnerships

B. Actions at the regional, national and local levels

28. At Habitat II, Member States committed themselves to implementing the Habitat Agenda through local, national, subregional and regional plans of action and through the application of the strategic principles of the Habitat Agenda. The guidelines for country reporting indicate that the country reports are to provide the special session of the General Assembly with information, to the extent possible, for each of the 20 key commitments and strategies indicated above. The information should focus in particular on:

(a) Progress made since 1996;

(b) Prevailing conditions, new trends, emerging issues and major areas of concern;

(c) Policy and legislative decisions since Habitat II;

(d) Institutional and other obstacles encountered;

(e) Lessons learned, with emphasis on sustainability and impact;

(f) Recommendations for priority action.

29. The review should concentrate on actions at the local level, drawing upon lessons learned from, *inter alia*, Agenda 21 implementation through local Agenda 21 initiatives, and the identification of best practices including good policies, legislation and exemplary plans of action. The exchange of ideas and transfer of knowledge through best practices will emphasize sustainability and impact. The process is intended to lead to the formulation and prioritization of future initiatives at the national and local levels, which will be discussed during regional meetings in the last quarter of the year 2000 and at the second session of the Preparatory Committee.

C. Partnership and the role of civil society

30. The Habitat Agenda emphasizes the formation of effective partnerships among public, private, voluntary and community-based organizations, the cooperative sector and non-governmental organizations as being essential to the achievement of sustainable human settlements development and to the provision of adequate shelter for all. Such partnerships have been widely recognized as a key feature of the Habitat Agenda.

1. Role and activities of associations of cities and local authorities

31. Habitat II highlighted the increasing complexity of urban policy and stressed the need for a new paradigm of urban governance. Decentralization appeared as a worldwide trend in the period subsequent to Habitat II.

32. Defining the modalities of partnership between central and local governments in managing the living environment is the subject of a global initiative launched by the World Associations of Cities and Local Authorities Coordination (WACLAC) in cooperation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). It is intended that this initiative will lead to an internationally agreed framework for the practice of local democracy. Decentralization, local autonomy and sound urban governance are seen as prerequisites of sustainable urban development. Regional consultations have already been undertaken through active partnerships between central and local governments in all regions of the world.

33. The first session of the Preparatory Committee on the Istanbul five-year review (Nairobi, 8-12 May 2000) held a global dialogue on the theme "Towards a world charter of local self-government" which was attended by a number of mayors from all regions of the world, as well as leaders of international associations of local authorities. During the discussions on this global dialogue, there was broad agreement that an institutional and legal framework for decentralization was essential for implementing the Habitat Agenda. There was general consensus regarding the need to continue the discussion on the proposed world charter at the second session of the Preparatory Committee.

34. Also, the Preparatory Committee recognized the valuable contribution that the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities could make to the special session of the General Assembly, expressed its appreciation of the work of the Advisory Committee and requested it to continue its contribution to the preparatory process for the special session.

2. Role and activities of other partners

35. Significant partnership mechanisms have been devised through active participation of the civil society.

For example, the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat have held a series of regional and global meetings and have committed themselves to encouraging policy and legislative reforms that conform to the Habitat Agenda, a memorandum of understanding has been signed and a three-year work proposal agreed upon between Habitat and the Huairou Commission; and the researchers on human settlements have adopted a global agenda for policy-oriented research to help implement the Habitat Agenda.

36. The special session should review the specific contributions made by the different groups of partners to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda through local, national, subregional and regional plans of action. Such a review should focus on: the role and activities of cities and local authorities; the role and activities of other partners, such as non-governmental organizations and their national and international associations, the private sector, global parliamentarians, the academic field, trade unions and community groups; and the legal status of partners, to ensure their increased participation in the work of the Commission on Human Settlements.

37. In relation to the activities of the United Nations system aimed at facilitating the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the review is expected to focus on: the role and activities of organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions; the role and activities of the regional commissions; the role of the United Nations resident coordinator system in combining adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development with broader environmental, social and economic considerations; and the inclusion of urban issues in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the common country assessment (CCA) and the country strategy notes.

38. The expected outcome is a set of forward-looking recommendations and arrangements, which would clarify the role and modalities of intervention and reporting, and serve to strengthen participation and partnership for further implementation and monitoring of the Habitat Agenda as provided in document HP/C/PC.1/4 on the role of local authorities, other partners and relevant United Nations organizations and agencies in the review and appraisal process.

D. Monitoring and assessment

39. The Habitat Agenda entrusts the Commission on Human Settlements with the responsibility of reviewing and tracking progress made in implementing the goals of the Habitat Agenda by analysing relevant inputs from Governments, local authorities and their associations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. The Commission secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), together with other relevant organizations, is responsible for establishing an appropriate process for analysing and monitoring major trends in urbanization and the impact of urban policies, *inter alia*, through the preparation and dissemination of appropriate guidelines.

40. In keeping with the above, a series of guidelines containing detailed suggestions on how to organize the implementation process of the Habitat Agenda was issued and widely disseminated in the course of 1998. These guidelines included the following monitoring and assessment tools: guidelines for the United Nations resident coordinator system; guidelines for national Governments and Habitat national committees; guidelines for identifying and documenting best practices; and guidelines for collecting and analysing urban indicators data. In response to the universal need to assess conditions and identify priorities for sustainable human settlements development, these guidelines emphasize the need for strengthening monitoring and evaluation capabilities based on comparable indicators, nominated best practices and other information generated at all levels.

41. The Commission on Human Settlements commended the Centre on having set up the Global Urban Observatory (resolution 17/8),[11] which is expected to function as the United Nations system focal point for the various partner groups engaged in monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

42. The special session of the General Assembly is expected to review the role of the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in:

(a) Supporting the Habitat Agenda's worldwide monitoring process;

(b) Establishing a global network of observatories;

(c) Incorporating indicators as a tool for monitoring and assessment;

(d) Expanding best practice scope to include good policies, legislation and exemplary plans of action;

(e) Providing forward-looking recommendations and directions through which implementation at national and local levels could be promoted and supported.

43. Further to Commission on Human Settlements resolution 17/8 of 14 May 1999, in which the Commission called for, *inter alia*, the expansion of best practices to include urban policies, action plans and legislation, the secretariat has prepared a draft template for documenting urban policies and legislation. As requested by the first session of the Preparatory Committee on the five-year review of the Istanbul conference, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) intends to combine best practices, enabling policies and legislation and action plans as a basis for identifying "Illustrative cities" for the two campaigns directed at secure tenure and urban governance.

44. In relation to the activities of the United Nations system as a partner in monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the review is also expected to focus on the role of the United Nations resident coordinator system at the national level, in creating awareness on the benefits of monitoring; stimulating coordinated data collection and analysis; disseminating effective guidelines; and establishing observatories as a step towards a uniform United Nations monitoring system. The above is intended to result in a set of recommendations on future activities.

E. International cooperation

45. Relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as 10 distinct groups of partners, made commitments to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Istanbul (see box).

1. The United Nations system

46. Strategies to eliminate poverty have focused on the following elements: implementing macroeconomic policies that combine economic growth with greater equity in income distribution; promoting decent employment and incomes in both the formal and informal sectors; ensuring access to affordable social services; putting in place social safety nets for vulnerable groups or those excluded from the labour market; and fostering organization, empowerment and participation of the poor to advance their interests.

47. Five per cent of all United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) programmes and projects are related to urban development and many of them are executed by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) at the global, regional, national and local levels.

48. Involvement of other United Nations organizations in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda includes:

(a) Activities addressing institutional reforms and sustainable human settlements by the regional commissions;

(b) The Child-Friendly Cities Initiative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and the Healthy Cities Programme of the World Health Organization (WHO);

(c) The global International Labour Organization (ILO) "Urban employment programme: better jobs for the informal economy";

(d) The capacity-building and training projects of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) aimed at addressing the needs of national and local authorities; and work by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on housing rights;

(e) Energy, water and waste treatment programmes of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);

(f) Research of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on a balanced development of rural settlements;

(g) Technical cooperation activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in the areas of fresh water, energy and transport; social development; and public policy and public administration;

(h) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) activities on environmentally sound urban technologies and local implementation of Agenda 21.

United Nations commitments made in Istanbul	
ILO	Expansion and protection of employment and work, the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperative and other measures designed to optimize the impact of shelter-related programmes on employment creation and poverty alleviation;
UNESCO	Preservation and conservation of settlements of historical and cultural value; networking with education and scientific institutions related to human settlements;
WHO	Strengthening health services and linking public health to basic urban services, joining in and encouraging inter-agency partnerships;
World Bank	Supporting the provision of basic urban services, urban environmental improvement and strengthening urban finance; formulation of strategic frameworks to reduce poverty in urban areas of developing countries;
IMF	Technical assistance and policy advice on public-private collaboration for increasing private-sector funding for housing and infrastructure;
WMO	Linkages between, and impact of urbanization and population growth on, *inter alia*, climatology, meteorology, operational hydrology and water resources;
UNIDO	Urban industrial productivity, particularly in the areas of infrastructure development, and the construction and building sectors;
UNCTAD	Monitoring major trends of urbanization and the impact of urban policies in connection with changes in the global economic environment and, especially, the implications of international financial liberalization for housing and urban finance in developing countries;
UNEP	Environmental assessment, monitoring and evaluation, particularly in the areas of sustainable patterns of consumption and production, transportation and waste management strategies, coastal and freshwater resources, hazardous waste management and the reduction and phasing out of ozone-depleting substances and the reduction of greenhouse gases;
UNHCR	Coordination of disaster mitigation, disaster relief and post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and coordination of refugee repatriation and resettlement initiatives;
WFP	Linking food aid to the provision of rural and urban infrastructure, particularly after civil conflict, with special emphasis on the role of women;
UNDP	Promotion of people-centred development though support to thematic multisectoral programmes of national Governments, local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other partners through its network of country offices; support for the mobilization and coordination of donor and domestic resources for capacity-building;
UNICEF	Urban basic services, child protection and defence and promotion of social inclusion and equity;
UNFPA	Urban and rural poverty alleviation and eradication through suitable reproductive health programmes and research into the linkages among population, migration and urban growth and their implications for human settlements;
UNU	Dissemination of research methods and tools relevant to urbanization and urban development;
UNCHR	Integrating strategies of the Habitat Agenda with ongoing and future human rights activities; establishing field advisory services and technical assistance;

UNV	Stimulating volunteer contributions at all levels in support of vulnerable groups and with a specific view to building capacity to combat poverty;
UNIFEM	Promoting gender equity and equality in areas covered by the Habitat Agenda;
Regional commissions	Monitoring and support of sustainable human settlements development activities relevant to the specific context of each region; exercising a coordinating and integrating role in furthering the implementation of the Habitat Agenda through advisory services; strengthening regional networks for the exchange of information and experience; and harmonizing relevant national policies and strategies, particularly those that have critical cross-border impacts.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General (A/51/384) to the fifty-first session of the General Assembly on the implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II).

49. Major contributions of the World Bank to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda include urban lending operations, especially for urban infrastructure and services. The World Bank supports and participates in a variety of relevant global networks and inter-agency partnerships, including, in particular, the Cities Alliance, an initiative jointly launched in 1999 by the World Bank and Habitat. The Cities Alliance focuses on the needs of the urban poor and supports operational activities in two thematic areas: city development strategies, and upscaling of slum upgrading.

50. The former President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, joined national and local government leaders in launching the Cities Without Slums effort in Berlin in December 1999. The Cities Without Slums action plan is a component of the Cities Alliance and focuses on upgrading the most squalid, unhealthy and unserved urban slums and squatter settlements in the world. The plan also calls for increasing investments aimed at the provision of basic services to the urban poor through a worldwide effort to move from pilot projects to city-wide and nationwide upgrading policy.

2. The global campaigns

51. It is clear that globalization provides great opportunities but also carries risks and challenges for urban policy makers. The world is facing an unprecedented scale of urbanization accompanied by increased poverty, deterioration of the urban environment, and inability of cities to manage day-to-day activities. As part of its efforts to combat poverty and to make a tangible change in the quality of urban life, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) has built on its years of experience to launch two global campaigns, which were approved in May 1999 by the Commission on Human Settlements. The first, which constitutes the entry point to the subprogramme Adequate shelter for all is the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure, whereas the entry point to the subprogramme Sustainable urban development is the Global Campaign for Good Urban Governance.

52. The Global Campaign for Secure Tenure has recently been launched, and marks a new approach to shelter policy. Secure tenure has been identified as the most significant requirement in a successful shelter strategy, especially since it addresses the physical insecurity that is often a daily reality for the urban poor.

53. The campaign is supported by a targeted work programme that will offer viable policy options on tenure systems, and the provision of basic services as well as housing finance and microcredit. Particular emphasis is placed on the role of women, especially their equal treatment in respect of inheritance rights and access to credit.

54. The campaign has already mobilized partners around the preparation of a declaration on global norms of secure tenure, which may be seen as the first step towards the adoption of an international convention on housing rights. This normative framework has been presented to the Preparatory Committee for deliberation. The draft declaration is placed in the agenda of the second session of the Preparatory Committee. A series of policy papers are also being prepared, as is the United Nations housing rights programme, which will be undertaken in partnership

with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. A recent highlight of this collaboration is the decision of the Human Rights Commission, at its session in April 2000, to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Housing Rights for a duration of three years.

55. In addition, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) has also launched the Global Campaign for Good Urban Governance with the major objective of improving the quality of life in urban areas, especially for the poor and marginalized. The campaign strategy is to promote international goals that would be endorsed by the international community during the special session and would promote inclusive decision-making processes to be adopted worldwide at local level.

56. The campaign is in the process of mobilizing strategic partners around two set goals: a declaration on norms of good urban governance, and a synthesis of practical examples of inclusive decision-making processes from cities throughout the world. The draft declaration will be in the agenda of the second session of the Preparatory Committee.

57. A draft policy paper on the role of women in governance, a set of indicators and a monitoring framework for preparing a good governance index of cities are also being drafted. Two dialogues on the norms of secure tenure and good urban governance respectively were held during the first session of the Preparatory Committee in May 2000.

58. In line with General Assembly resolutions on operational activities, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) intends to play an active role as a member of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in bringing urban issues into the United Nations policy formulation and programming process, at a global level, and in the collaborative assessment of needs and capacities at local and national levels.

59. In the context of the strategic principles of the Habitat Agenda (enablement, partnership, participation, capacity-building and monitoring of progress through networking), the special session should review: the roles and activities of organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in integrating the themes of adequate shelter for all and sustainable urban development into the international response to national priorities for technical cooperation; the roles and activities of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Settlements in the coordination of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; and activities at the regional level undertaken by the regional commissions, including high-level meetings, to exchange experiences and adopt appropriate measures for cooperation with intergovernmental organizations and regional development banks.

60. Lastly, the special session should address the issue of new and additional financial resources needed to implement the Habitat Agenda through international cooperation and better use of available resources, while reviewing institutional arrangements for reporting, as indicated in the report of the Executive Director (HS/C/PC.1/4) on the role of local authorities, other partners and relevant United Nations organizations and agencies in the review and appraisal process.

III. Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

A. Present situation

61. Currently, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in its capacity as focal point for implementing the Habitat Agenda, is participating in two of the committees established by the Secretary-General as part of his reform programme: (a) United Nations Development Group (UNDG), and (b) Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA). The focus on Centre participation in the work of UNDG has been mainly on (a) introducing the concerns of the Habitat Agenda into the Guidelines for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), (b) contributing to the establishment of a system of indicators on the follow-up to world conferences and (c) contributing to the work of the Sub-group on the Right to Development. The participation of the Centre in the work of EC-ESA has mainly centred around its role as task manager on implementing chapters 7 and 21 of Agenda 21. At the inter-agency level, the Centre participates in the work of the relevant ACC subsidiary bodies, including the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ) and the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development (IACSD).

62. Experience since Habitat II has shows that arrangements need to be reinforced to ensure a more systematic collection of information and monitoring of activities throughout the system relevant to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. This would in turn make it possible to identify on a more systematic basis, gaps, overlaps or opportunities for matching supply with demand for support and cooperation. There is a need for the international community to:

(a) Convene an urban forum of support agents, including international and regional multilateral and bilateral agencies, international and regional associations of local authorities and umbrella non-governmental organizations, to identify existing and emerging roles, to clarify their ongoing and planned contributions and to coordinate modalities of support;

(b) Devise an information-sharing system and framework for documenting and analysing international support and cooperation, lessons learned and opportunities for collaboration;

(c) Establish information and communication protocols and working modalities to strengthen mechanisms and means of cooperation and collaboration.

63. The above mechanisms would constitute a knowledge base that could be used:

(a) By international organizations to enhance efficiency in the use of their resources and to share lessons learned in order to improve the effectiveness of their modalities of support;

(b) By local stakeholders to obtain a clearer picture of how different resources and modalities of support can be accessed and taken advantage of for the implementation of their respective plans of action;

(c) By global partners involved in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

B. Elements of a Habitat Agenda task manager system

64. Given that the mechanisms for the review of the Habitat Agenda are already well established for partners at the national and local levels, the initial and primary purpose of a Habitat Agenda task manager system would be to address the gap in the information and reporting framework within the United Nations system. Once the system is developed and fine-tuned, it should be expanded to include other partners working at the international and regional levels, in line with the partnership concept of the Habitat Agenda. The Economic and Social Council, after debating the merits of such an approach, may wish to encourage the Commission on Human Settlements to make use of the task manager system for reporting on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda. It should be recalled in this connection that the task manager approach is extensively utilized within the ACC machinery including for reporting on cross-cutting themes in follow-up to the world conferences of the 1990s.

65. Substantive action areas of the Habitat Agenda have close linkages with the action areas of previous world conferences, and offer a framework to the United Nations system for operationalizing the range of commitments on cross-cutting themes through action at the local level.

66. The Habitat Agenda calls for a policy and capacity-building focus in support of national and local plans of action. In order to be effective, and as a general principle, such national and local plans of action require close coordination with those established by the United Nations system in the follow-up to other world conferences. Therefore, the proposed objectives of a Habitat Agenda task manager system are to:

(a) Foster collaboration and cooperation among United Nations agencies and organizations and other international partners through the systematic sharing of information and the mobilization of resources, particularly as concerns the coordinated and complementary implementation of cross-cutting themes at national and local levels;

(b) Strengthen the coordination role of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as focal point for the coordination of the Habitat Agenda in the United Nations system;

(c) Establish an urban knowledge base in support of the implementation of national and local plans of action, including inputs to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and support to the common country assessment process;

(d) Identify new and emerging issues in shelter and sustainable urban development that need to be taken into consideration in policy development;

(e) Assess the capacity-building implications of turning policies into practice;

(f) Formulate guidelines and provide support for transforming good practices and lessons learned from experience into policies at the national and global levels.

67. The concept of a proposed task manager system for the Habitat Agenda was outlined to the Preparatory Committee for the five-year review of the Istanbul conference at its first session which was held in Nairobi from 8 to 12 May 2000. The Preparatory Committee recommended that the proposed task manager system should not sideline the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) from its focal point role, but rather strengthen its central leadership role of coordinating the commitments and activities of the United Nations system. A further review of the usefulness of the system in the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly on the five-year review of the Istanbul conference would be appropriate, particularly with regard to its complementarity with and support for the designated role of the Centre as focal point for implementing the Habitat Agenda (para. 229 of the Habitat Agenda). The task manager system proposed for the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda does not replace the focal point role of the Centre for all subject areas listed in annex I. Considering the close links of these subject areas with the mandates of other organizations in the United Nations system, the value of such a system for the Habitat Agenda derives from its potential to engage the coordinated support of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system in a structured and focused way.

C. Substantive focus

68. The substantive focus of the task manager system would be the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, namely, adequate shelter for all and sustainable urban development. Reporting and information-sharing would focus initially on the key items for country reporting, namely:

(a) Shelter: tenure, right to housing, land, credit and basic services;

(b) Social development and poverty reduction: health, safety and social integration;

(c) Environmental management: balanced settlements, water, urban pollution, transportation and local Agenda 21 initiatives;

(d) Economic development: microenterprises and women, public-private partnerships and employment;

(e) Governance: decentralization, civic engagement and urban governance;

(f) International cooperation.

69. These key items demonstrate the cross-cutting nature of the Habitat Agenda commitments and action areas. They lend themselves to a coordinated and integrated approach, particularly as regards the need for joint action at the national and local levels, by a fairly representative cross-section of relevant United Nations organizations and agencies.

70. The close parallels between the proposed system and the country reporting process would enable the international community to easily identify major gaps, overlaps and priorities for the effective and efficient allocation and mobilization of resources in support of the implementation of national and local plans of action.

71. International support and cooperation, in each of the above areas and clusters, would be documented, analysed and mapped. The resulting output would be a comprehensive source of information on geographical and topical coverage, and modalities of support and their contribution to one or more of the strategic objectives of the Habitat Agenda, namely, participation, partnership, decentralization, capacity-building, networking and the use of information in support of decision-making.

IV. Recommendations

72. As elaborated above, the two themes of the Habitat Agenda, namely, (a) adequate shelter for all and (b) sustainable urban development, are excellent vehicles for advancing the wide scope of the United Nations global commitments on economic, social and environmental issues, particularly at national and local levels. The United Nations system of organizations and agencies is called upon to enhance its capacity for coordinated and complementary action and to make such efforts visible at regional, national and local levels, with a view to supporting sustained

implementation of the broad range of commitments agreed at Istanbul in 1996.

73. In order to strengthen both integrated and coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Economic and Social Council could:

1. Modalities of a United Nations-coordinated approach for implementing the Habitat Agenda

(a) Reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council, together with the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Settlements, constitutes a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism to oversee the coordination of activities for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda (see Assembly resolution 51/177, para. 13, and Habitat Agenda, paras. 214 and 226);

(b) Take note of the efforts of the Commission on Human Settlements in promoting, reviewing, monitoring and assessing progress achieved with respect to implementing the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda (Habitat Agenda, para. 222);

(c) Request the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) to undertake a review of the follow-up of commitments made by UNDG member organizations on implementing the goals of the Habitat Agenda;

(d) Recommend to the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) to provide effective support to the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda, including as part of its ongoing efforts to promote an integrated follow-up to United Nations global conferences;

(e) Confirm the status and role of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) with regard to coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and servicing the Commission on Human Settlements, and recommend that sufficient human and financial resources be provided for this function (Habitat Agenda, para. 229; General Assembly resolution 54/208, para. 9);

(f) Lend its active support to the system-wide establishment and functioning of an urban forum of bilateral and multilateral support agencies engaged in urbanization issues.

2. Priorities for system-wide action

(a) Call upon local authorities and their international associations to strengthen their role and contributions to implementing the Habitat Agenda, and consider inviting the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities to contribute to the work of the Economic and Social Council on coordinating the follow-up of United Nations international conferences and world summits (General Assembly resolution 53/180, para. 7; and resolution 1/2 adopted by the Preparatory Committee at its first session, para. 1);

(b) Highlight the particular significance of the commitments of the Habitat Agenda with regard to cross-cutting issues (for example, sustainable human settlements, urban poverty, gender, involvement of the civil society) and take them into account when setting up working agendas of future coordination segments of the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Request the relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system that made commitments in Istanbul to intensify their efforts in incorporating the goals of the Habitat Agenda into their work programmes, and identify specific roles in accordance with the proposed task manager system (General Assembly resolution 53/180, para. 13);

(d) Take note of the efforts of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in monitoring and assessing progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda through globally and regionally applicable sets of indicators, and compilation and dissemination of best practices, and request relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to make use of such tools when reporting to the Commission on Human Settlements and the Economic and Social Council on their contributions to implementing the Habitat Agenda;

(e) Invite the international community, as well as the United Nations system of organizations and agencies, to actively provide support to developing countries in implementing the commitments made at Istanbul, particularly with regard to urban poverty reduction and reconstruction programmes in post-conflict situations (resolution 1/3 adopted by the Preparatory Committee at its first session, para. 19);

(f) Consider the usefulness of a declaration on the role of cities and human settlements in the new

millennium, and recommend its adoption by the special session of the General Assembly for the five-year review of the outcome of the Istanbul conference (resolution 1/3 adopted by the Preparatory Committee at its first session, para. 16).

3. Coordination of the United Nations system in preparing for the special session of the General Assembly for the five-year review of the outcome of the Istanbul conference

(a) Consider the adoption of a Habitat Agenda task manager system to facilitate coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda by the United Nations system of organizations and agencies, and to streamline reporting to the Commission on Human Settlements and to the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the framework presented in this report (see annex II);

(b) Request the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to review their commitments made at Istanbul and inform the Council of their specific contribution to the special session for the five-year review of the outcome of the Istanbul conference;

(c) Invite the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to consider contributing to the set of proposed actions, as outlined in section III of this report on coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

(d) Request the regional commissions to support the holding of regional meetings in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly for the five-year review of the outcome of the Istanbul conference (General Assembly resolution 53/180, paras. 11 and 12; and resolution 1/3 adopted by the Preparatory Committee at its first session, para. 8);

(e) Call on Member States to make voluntary financial contributions to assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in participating fully in the special session of the General Assembly for the five-year review of the outcome of the Istanbul conference and its preparatory process (General Assembly resolution 53/180, para. 14; Assembly resolution 54/209, para. 5);

(f) Call for increased international cooperation in supporting the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (General Assembly resolution 54/208, para. 10; Assembly resolution 54/209, para. 3).

Notes

[1] Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Ibid., annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II, chap. IV.

[4] Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[5] Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[6] Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] A/CONF.172/9, resolution 1, annex I.

[8] Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[9] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/54/8), annex I.A.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid.

Annex I

Illustrative framework for a Habitat Agenda task manager system

(overall focal point: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat))

Tasks	*Reporting manager(s)*
Shelter	
Security of tenure	Habitat
Right to adequate housing	OHCHR
Access to land	FAO/Habitat
Access to credit	World Bank
Access to basic services	UNICEF/Habitat
Social development and poverty eradication	
Health and safety	WHO/Habitat
Social integration	DESA
Gender equality	UNIFEM/UNFPA
Environmental management	
Balanced settlements	UNFPA/UNCRD
Water management	UNEP/Habitat
Urban pollution	UNEP/WMO
Disaster prevention and reconstruction	OCHA/Habitat
Transportation	World Bank/Habitat
Local Agendas 21	Habitat/UNEP
Economic development	
Small enterprises and microenterprises (including women)	UNDP/ILO
Public-private partnerships and employment	ILO/UNDP
Governance	
Decentralization	Habitat/DESA
Participation and civic engagement	UNESCO/Habitat
Urban governance	Habitat/UNDP

Note: The following abbreviations are used:

DESA:	Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ILO:	International Labour Organization
OCHA:	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat
OHCHR:	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNCRD:	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme

UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM:	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WHO:	World Health Organization
WMO:	World Meteorological Organization

Annex II

Draft Habitat Agenda task managers' reporting format

1. Agency/organization/department.
2. Programme/campaign/initiative.
3. Thematic focus (one or more of the 19 key items).
4. Strategic focus (one or more of the strategic objectives of the Habitat Agenda):
   - Partnership;
   - Participation;
   - Decentralization;
   - Capacity-building;
   - Networking and information.
5. (a) Entry point/partner(s):
   - National government/agency;
   - Local authority;
   - Private sector;
   - Non-governmental organization/community-based organization;
   - Research or training institution;
   - Other;

   (b) Other collaborating partners (international and/or regional).
6. Geographical coverage.
7. Target population.
8. Level of intervention in the policy/programming cycle:
   - Information gathering and analysis;
   - Strategic planning and development;
   - Resource mobilization;
   - Implementation;
   - Monitoring and evaluation;
   - Other.
9. Resource allocation (external, domestic, in-cash, in-kind).
10. Indicators of impact and sustainability.
11. Lessons learned.
12. Transfers/replication.